

## RODNEY:

Saturday Morning, Dec. 15, 1838.

### WHIG CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR.

John Henderson.

We have made arrangements for the delivery of our paper in Fayette on the day of publication. Our friends can also avail themselves of this conveyance for the transmission of letters, &c. Its regularity may be depended upon, except when obstructed by high waters—at such times it will only be delayed till the creek can be crossed with safety.

We hope to be able to make a similar arrangement for the supply of our subscribers at Church Hill.

We did not receive a copy of the President's Message until yesterday. In order to commence its publication we have been obliged to leave out a portion of the matter prepared for this number. It will be concluded in our next—by which time we hope to give it a careful perusal.

We have no dates from Washington later than the forenoon of the 3d inst.—at which time the election for Speaker had not taken place. Mr. Garland (locus loco) was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives—the vote being for Garland 107, Clark 106.

On the 10th inst. Mississippi River Money was quoted in New Orleans at 7 and 8 per cent. discount; Union Bank 9 and 10, no sales.

### FROM MEXICO—VERA CRUZ.

Our limits will not permit us to publish to-day the detailed account of the attack of the French squadron upon the Mexican fortress of St. Juan de Ulloa. From the New Orleans journals we learn the important fact that the castle has fallen—Vera Cruz is now occupied by the French, and her port is declared to be open to the world for commerce. On the 27th of Nov. the French squadron, commanded by Admiral Baudin, commenced a vigorous attack upon the fortress, and after an action of four hours discharged 8000 balls and 300 bombs, which soon demolished the works and buried inmates in almost universal desolation and ruin. The Mexicans lost from 5 to 600 men—the French only 5. All the other ports of Mexico will remain in a state of blockade until a treaty can be negotiated with Mexico, that will induce her to act honestly, and satisfy the demands of the French. The dead and dying of the ruined castle are described as presenting a heart-rending and shocking scene; and the cries and lamentations of the wounded and expiring were heard amid all the roar of artillery and the strife of battle.

Particulars hereafter.

### WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whig citizens of Jefferson County, held at the court house of said County, on Thursday the 13th day of December, 1838, agreeably to previous notice, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to represent this County in the Whig Convention to be held at Jackson on the fourth Monday of January next. Col. JOHN B. COLEMAN was called to the Chair, and G. H. Wilcox appointed Secretary.

On motion of Green T. Martin, Esq., it was

**Resolved,** That ten persons be appointed by the Chair to represent this County in said Convention.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following persons, to wit: G. T. Martin, T. L. Dobyns, Hiram Baldwin, Neill Buie, Jr., J. M. Bachelor, J. A. Watkins, R. Y. Wood, A. B. McLeod, David McCaa, G. H. Wilcox.

**Resolved,** That the Senator and Representatives from this County, and the Chairman of this meeting be added to said Delegation.

**Resolved,** That Messrs. Dobyns, Martin and Wilcox be appointed a Committee to fill vacancies which may occur in said Delegation.

**Resolved,** That the said Delegates be instructed, in case the election of U. States Senator does not take place before the meeting of said Convention, to use their best endeavors to secure the nomination of the Hon. John Henderson, as the Whig candidate for United States Senator; but if they fail therein, to cordially acquiesce in any nomination which may be made by said Convention, provided that the nominee be an ardent, orthodox, and unwavering WHIG.

**Resolved,** That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Rodney Telegraph.

J. B. COLEMAN, Ch'n.

G. H. Wilcox, Sec'y.

### COTTON MARKET.

New Orleans, Dec. 10, 1838.

Cotton—Received from the 2d to the 8th inst. 13,289 bales, exported 9,287 bales—stock on hand not cleared, 51,006 bales.

The sales to Wednesday evening in the

past week, from the unfavorable state of the weather and firmness of holders, did not exceed 2,000 bales of all kinds—on Thursday it brightened up, with a good demand, which took off on that day and Friday 4,500 bales; and in most instances an advance of 4 and 4 1/2 cts. per lb. was established on the middle qualities of Mississippi and Louisiana, a few lots of cotton that had been taken on speculation also changed hands at a profit; the transactions have been principally for the northern manufacturers and the French markets, little having been done on English account. On Saturday the market was calm, with few sales, holders showing no anxiety for the future. The week's business will sum up to 7,000 bales—round lots of Mississippi and Louisiana at 12 1/2 and 13 1/2 cts.; extremes 11 and 18 cts.; fair 13 cents.

### President's Message.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I congratulate you on the favorable circumstances in the condition of our country, under which you reassemble for the performance of your official duties. Though the anticipations of an abundant harvest have not every where been realized, yet, on the whole, the labors of the husbandmen are rewarded with a bountiful return; industry prospers in its various channels of business and enterprise; general health again prevails through our vast diversity of climate; nothing threatens from abroad the continuance of external peace; nor has any thing at home impaired the strength of those fraternal and domestic ties which constitute the only guarantee to the success and permanency of our happy Union, and which, formed in the hour of peril, have hitherto been honorably sustained through every vicissitude of our national affairs. These blessings, which evince the care and beneficence of Providence, call for our devout and fervent gratitude.

We have not less reason to be grateful for other bounties bestowed by the same munificent hand, and more exclusively our own.

The present year closes the first half century of our Federal institutions; and our system—differing from all others in acknowledged, practical, and unlimited operation which it has for so long a period given to the sovereignty of the people—has now been fully tested by experience.

The constitution devised by our forefathers as the framework and bond of that system, then untried, has become a settled form of government; not only preserving and protecting the great principles upon which it was founded, but wonderfully promoting individual happiness and private interests. Though subject to change and entire renovation, whenever deemed inadequate to all these purposes, yet such is the wisdom of its construction, and so stable has been the public sentiment, that it remains unaltered, except in matters of detail comparatively unimportant. It has proved amply sufficient for the various emergencies incident to our condition as a nation. A formidable foreign war; agitating collisions between domestic and in some respects rival sovereignties; temptations to interfere in the intestine commotions of neighboring countries; the dangerous influences that arise in periods of excessive prosperity; and the anti-republican tendencies of associated wealth—these, with other trials not less formidable, have all been encountered, and thus far successfully resisted.

It was reserved for the American Union to test the advantages of a government entirely dependent on the continual exercise of the popular will; and our experience has shown that it is as beneficial in practice as it is just in theory. Each successive change made in our local institutions has contributed to extend the right of suffrage, has increased the direct influence of the mass of the community, given greater freedom to individual exertion, and restricted, more and more, the powers of Government; yet the intelligence, prudence and patriotism of the people have kept pace with this augmented responsibility. In no country has education been so widely diffused.—Domestic peace has no where so largely reigned. The close bonds of social intercourse have in no instance prevailed with such harmony over a space so vast. All forms of religion have united, for the first time, to diffuse charity and piety; because, for the first time in the history of nations, all have been entrained and totally free. The deepest recesses of the wilderness have been penetrated; yet instead of the rudeness in the social condition consequent upon such adventures elsewhere, numerous communities have sprung up, already untried in prosperity, general intelligence, internal tranquility, and the wisdom of their political institutions. The internal improvement, the fruit of individual enterprise, fostered by the protection of the States, has added new links to the confederation, and fresh rewards to provident industry. Doubtful questions of domestic policy have been quietly settled by mutual forbearance; and agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, minister to each other. Taxation and public debt, the burdens that bear so heavily upon all other countries, have pressed with comparative lightness upon us. Without one entangling alliance, our friendship is prized by every nation; and the rights of our citizens are every where respected, because they are known to be guarded by a united, sensitive and watchful people.

This review of the results of our institutions, for a half century, without exciting a spirit of vain exultation, should serve to impress upon us the great principles from which they have sprung; constant and direct supervision by the people over every public measure; strict forbearance on the part of the government from exercising any doubtful or disputed powers; and a cautious abstention from all interference with concerns which properly belong, and are best left to state regulations and individual enterprise.

The most amicable dispositions continue to be exhibited by all the nations with whom the government and citizens of the United States have an habitual intercourse. At the date of my last annual message, Mexico was the only nation which could not be included in so gratifying a reference to our foreign relations.

I am happy to be now able to inform you that an advance has been made toward the adjustment of our difficulties with that Republic, and the restoration of the customary good feeling between the two nations. This important change has been effected by conciliatory negotiations, that have resulted in the conclusion of a treaty between the two governments, which, when ratified, will refer to the arbitration of a friendly power all the subjects of controversy between us growing out of injuries to individuals.—There is, at present, also, reason to believe that an equitable settlement of all disputed points will be attained without any further difficulty or unnecessary delay, and thus authorize the free resumption of diplomatic intercourse with our sister Republic.

With respect to the northeastern boundary of the United States, no official correspondence between this government and Great Britain has passed since the communication to Congress towards the close of the last session. The offer to negotiate a convention for the appointment of a joint commission of survey and exploration, I am, however, assured will be met by her Majesty's Government in a conciliatory and friendly spirit, and instructions to enable the British minister here to conclude such an arrangement will be transmitted to him without delay. It is hoped and expected that these instructions will be of a liberal character, and that this negotiation, if successful, will prove to be an important step towards the satisfactory and final adjustment of the controversy.

I had hoped that the respect for the laws and regard for the peace and honor of our own country, which has ever characterized the citizens of the United States would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the territory of a power with which we are at peace, and with which the U. States desires to maintain the most friendly relations. I regret deeply, however, to be obliged to inform you that this has not been the case. Information has been given to me, derived from official and other sources, that many of our citizens have associated together to make hostile incursions from our territory into Canada, and to aid and abet insurrection there, in violation of the obligations and laws of the U. States, and in disregard of their own duties as citizens. This information has been in part confirmed by a hostile invasion actually made by the citizens of the U. States, in conjunction with Canadians and others, accompanied by a forcible seizure of the property of our citizens, and an application thereof to the prosecution of military operations against the authorities and people of Canada.

The results of these criminal assaults upon the peace and order of a neighboring country have been, as was to be expected, finally destructive to the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they professed to have been undertaken. The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures against them. A state of feeling on both sides of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigorous interference. If an insurrection existed in Canada, the amicable disposition of the United States towards Great Britain, as well as their duty to themselves, would lead them to maintain a strict neutrality, and to restrain their citizens from all violations of the laws which have been passed for its enforcement. But this Government recognises a still higher obligation to repress all attempts on the part of its citizens to disturb the peace of a country where order prevails, or has been re-established. Depredations by our citizens upon nations at peace with the United States, or combinations for committing them, have at all times been regarded by the American Government and people with the greatest abhorrence. Military incursions by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof, in order to effect a change in its government, or under any pretext whatever, have from the commencement, been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment, as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetrators of similar acts within our own territory.

By no country or persons have these invaluable principles of the international law—principles, the strict observance of which is so indispensable to the preservation of social order in the world—been more earnestly cherished or sacredly respected than by those great and good men who first declared, and finally established, the independence of our own country. They promulgated and maintained them at an early and critical period in our history; they were subsequently embodied in legislative enactments of a highly penal character, the faithful enforcement of which has hitherto been, and will, I trust, always continue to be, regarded as a duty inseparably associated with maintenance of our national honor. That the people of the United States should feel an interest in the spread of political institutions as free as they regard their own to be, is natural; nor can a sincere solicitude for the success of all those who are, at any time, in good faith struggling for their acquisition, be imputed to our citizens as a crime. With the entire freedom of opinion, and an undisguised expression thereof, on their part the Government has neither the right, nor, I trust, the disposition to interfere. But whether the interest or the honor of the United States require that they should be made a party to any such struggle, and, by inevitable consequence, to the war which is waged in its support, is a question which, by our Constitution, is wisely left to Congress alone to decide. It is, by the laws,

already made criminal in our citizens to embarrass or anticipate that decision, by unauthorized military operations on their part. Offences of this character, in addition to their criminality, as violations of the laws of our country, have a direct tendency to draw down upon our own citizens at large the multiplied evils of a foreign war, and expose to injurious imputations the good faith and honor of the country. As such they deserve to be put down with promptitude and decision. I cannot be mistaken. I am confident, in counting on the cordial and general concurrence of my fellow citizens in this sentiment. A copy of the proclamation which I have felt it my duty to issue, is herewith communicated. I cannot but hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honor and reputation of their country, the respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of order for which the mass of one people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from a further prosecution of such desperate enterprise. In the mean time, the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faithfully executed; and every effort will be made to carry them out in their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or not, to meet the actual state of things on the Canadian frontier, it is for Congress to decide.

It will appear from the correspondence herewith submitted, that the government of Russia declines a renewal of the 4th article of the convention of April 1823 between the United States and his imperial majesty, by the 34th article of which it is agreed that "hereafter there shall not be formed by the citizens of the United States, or under authority of the said States, any establishment on the northwest coast of America, or in any of the islands adjacent, to the north of 54 deg. 40 min. of north latitude; and that in the same manner there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia, south of the same parallel;" and by the 4th article, "that during a term of ten years, counting from the signature of the present convention, the ships of both powers or which belong to their citizens or subjects respectively, may reciprocally frequent, without any hindrance whatever, the interior seas, gulfs, harbors, and creeks upon the coast mentioned in the preceding article, for the purpose of fishing and trading with natives of the country." The reasons assigned for declining to renew the provisions of the article, are, briefly, that the only use made by our citizens of the privilege it secures to them, has been to supply the Indians with spirituous liquors, ammunition, and fire-arms; that this traffic has been excluded from the Russian trade; and as the supplies furnished from the United States are injurious to the Russian establishments on the northwest coast, and calculated to produce complaints between the two governments, his imperial majesty thinks it necessary to accede to the proposition made by the American government for the renewal of the article last referred to.

The correspondence herewith communicated, will show the grounds upon which we contend that the citizens of the United States have, independent of the provisions of the convention of 1824, a right to trade with the natives upon the coast in question, at unoccupied places, liable, however, to be admitted to be at any time extinguished by the creation of Russian establishments at such points. This right is denied by the Russian government, which asserts that, by the operation of the treaty of 1824, each party agreed to waive the general right to land on the vacant coasts on the respective sides of the degree of latitude referred to, and accepted, in lieu thereof, the mutual privileges mentioned in the fourth article. The capital and tonnage employed by our citizens in the trade with the north west coast of America will perhaps, on adhering to the official statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the last few years, be deemed too considerable in amount to attract much attention; yet the subject may, in other respects, deserve the careful consideration of Congress.

I regret to state that the blockade of the principal ports on the eastern coast of Mexico, which, in consequence of differences between that republic and France, was instituted in May last, unfortunately still continues, enforced by a competent naval force, and is necessarily embarrassing to our own trade in the Gulf, in common with that of other nations. Every disposition, however, is believed to exist on the part of the French government, to render this measure as little onerous as practicable to the interests of the citizens of the United States, and to those of neutral commerce; and it is to be hoped that an early settlement of the difficulties between France and Mexico, will soon re-establish the harmonious relations formerly subsisting between them, and again open the ports of that republic to the vessels of all foreign nations.

A convention for marking that part of the boundary between the United States and the republic of Texas, which extends from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River, was concluded and signed at this city on the 25th of April last. It has since been ratified by both governments; and reasonable measures will be taken to carry it into effect on the part of the United States.

The application of that republic for admission into this Union, made in August, 1837, and which was declined for reasons already made known to you, has been formally withdrawn, as will appear from the accompanying copy of the note of the minister plenipotentiary of Texas, which was presented to the Secretary of State on the occasion of the exchange of the ratification of the convention above named.

Copies of the convention with Texas, of a commercial treaty concluded with the king of Greece, and of a similar treaty with the Peru Bolivian confederation, the ratifications of which have been recently exchanged, accompany this message for the information of Congress, and for such legislative enactments as may be found necessary or expedient, in relation to either of them.

To watch over and foster the interests of a gradually increasing and widely extended commerce; to guard the rights of American citizens, whom business or pleasure, or other motives, may tempt to distant climes; and at the same time to cultivate those sentiments of mutual respect and good will, which experience has proved so beneficial in international intercourse, the government of the United States has deemed it expedient, from time to time, to establish diplomatic connections with different foreign States, to establish diplomatic connections with different foreign States, by the appointment of representatives to reside within their respective territories. I am gratified to be enabled to announce to you that, since the close of the year last session, these relations have been opened under the happiest auspices with Austria and the Two Sicilies; that new nominations have been made in the respective missions of Russia, Brazil, Belgium, and Sweden and Norway in this country; and that a minister extraordinary has been received, accredited to this Government, from the Argentine Confederation. (Conclusion in our next)

JOHN QUINCY JONATHAN.—One of the English quizzers, under the head of "new American patent," announces a "patent hydrophobia water proof hat, made of the skin of a mad dog, warranted not to take water."

**All those indebted to the Office of the Southern Telegraph are requested to make immediate payment. There are many small accounts on our books which have been due for four or five months, which must be paid. We hope this notice will not be disregarded. In future there will be no credit for job-work or advertising.**

### Notice.

THE Trustees of Township No. 10, Range one East, will meet at Cherry Block School House on the 28th of the present month, to pay the Quarterly Dividend, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Those persons interested are requested to present their Certificates of School Teachers, properly authenticated, by 12 o'clock on that day.

GEORGE R. DENT, President.

GEORGE LEIGHTON, Secretary & Treasurer.

DANIEL FRISBY,

JAMES SNOODGRASS,

THOMAS M. MILLER, Trustees.

December 14, 1838

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the unappropriated funds arising from the School section in township number ten, range one, East, in the aforesaid county, and all funds hereafter arising from the same, shall be distributed at the end of each year among the school children of said township, in proportion to the time they may have respectively attended any school or schools during the year, for the payment of the teacher of each scholar.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the certificates of Teachers approved by the trustees of said section of land shall be sufficient authority to the proper Treasurer of said fund to make payment to the holder of said certificate the amount expressed on the face thereof.

Approved, February 5th, 1830.

### Strayed

SIX or seven weeks since, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about fourteen hands high, bald face, two hind legs white inside up to the hock, one fore leg white up to the hock; paces and trots well; his mane has been reached, but has again almost grown out, and hangs on the left side; long switch tail; branded on one fore shoulder—brand not recollected. When in an open lot he is not easily caught. A liberal reward will be given for his delivery, or such information as may lead to his recovery. Enquire at this office.

December 13, 1838

### Look Out.

STRAYED from my lot on the 23rd inst. three horses: one a GREY HORSE, with sore back, eight or nine years old; another a BLOODBAY, six or seven years old, with some white legs, and I believe some white in his face; and the other a DARK BAY HORSE, four or five years old. The grey horse was purchased lately near Port Gibson, and it is probable they have all gone in that direction. Any information relative to said horses, given to Messrs. Yoe & Davenport of this place, will be thankfully received, or any reasonable charges paid, if delivered to them.

JNO. PAYNE.

November 30, 1838

Port Gibson Correspondent will insert three times, and forward account to this office.

### Negroes for Sale.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, sixty very likely Virginia and Maryland NEGROES.

NEWTON BOLEY.

December 7, 1838

### Administrator's Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the late John Fort and John T. Fort are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims to present them within the time prescribed by law.

EDWARD BRADFORD, Adm'r.  
December 12, 1838

### Negroes for Sale.

JUST received and for sale by the subscriber, at Vidalia, opposite Natchez, seventy five Virginia and Maryland Negroes—among which are field hands, dining room servants, washer women, cooks, ironers, and a first rate race rider.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

December 13, 1838

### PROSPECTUS

OF THE  
FAYETTE ADVERTISER  
AND

Jefferson County Advocate.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER; To be Published in the Town of Fayette, Mississippi, in the PUBLICATION of a Newspaper in the Town of Fayette, the undersigned cherishes a hope that every one interested in the future prosperity of the town, will lend his aid, (as all are equally concerned) in the accomplishment of the object, which cannot fail to give that power and popularity to Fayette so essential to its future welfare.

The publisher pledges himself to stand aloof from all political controversy, and will admit nothing into the columns of his paper that has a bearing on the "powers that be," or its opponents. All interesting subjects, both local and general, of a scientific, agricultural, religious, literary, miscellaneous character, shall embellish its pages. Our State organization—the operation of our laws, their beauties and defects, shall furnish subjects for his pen. The proceedings of Congress, and all other matters of moment, transpiring at the Seat of Government, will receive particular attention and be laid before the readers of the Advocate at the earliest possible time. The Cotton and Money Markets will receive special attention, as also will the names of the parties in the cases decided in the several Courts of Jefferson County, together with the judgments in each case, and the opinions of the Court, which possess general interest. A Reporter will be employed for that purpose.

Place nor quarter will be given to the base satellites of Abolitionism. The publisher also pledges himself to give place to no article that is in any wise unfit for the eye of the most fastidious, and hopes this course will enable him to the patronage of every family, however pious and particular.

The present period is an interesting and important one, and cannot fail to excite the attention of every one who seeks to be informed upon matters of general concern.—A Neutral Press, divested of the prejudice and sinister motives of party, is the only source from whence light and truth can alone emanate; devoted to Liberty, the dear-bought legacy of our forefathers, it will be found in every sense of the words—"The Tyrant's Foe—The People's Friend," and the chief instrument in freeing us from the yoke of error and misrule.

Several gentlemen of acknowledged talent have in the kindest manner proffered their assistance in the editorial department, and being myself a Practical Printer, the Advocate promises, in every respect, to vie with any other publication in the South.

Arrangements will be made so as to enable subscribers in Rodney to receive the Advocate on the same day on which it is published.

The Fayette Advertiser and Jefferson County Advocate, will be printed every Monday Morning, on a super royal sheet, at five dollars per annum, in every case, without exception, payable in advance. The first number will be issued on Monday, the 7th January, 1839.

It is the intention of the subscriber to have a READING ROOM connected with his Office. Subscribers to the paper admitted free of charge. All the leading journals of the country will be found in his establishment, together with London and Liverpool and other foreign papers.

Col. Charles Clark, Col. James J. Collier, Dr. John H. Duncan and C. T. Miles, Esq. are authorized to receive subscriptions. Subscriptions will also be received at the Fayette Post Office, and by T. H. Duggan, D. S. Forman and the subscriber at the Mansion House, in Rodney.

Editors are requested to give the above a few insertions.

dec 15 WILLIAM B. TEO.

100 DOZEN KENTUCKY SOCKS, received and for sale by COMPTON & RICKS.

dec 5

### Administrator's Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER will sell at Public Auction on the second day of February next, at the court house, at Fayette, in Jefferson county, on a credit of twelve months,

SIX NEGRO SLAVES, the property of the estate of Nathan C. Hall, deceased. Sale by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of said county.

Bond and security will be required, according to law.

LEWIS RENO,

Adm. of N. C. Hall, deceased.

dec 1—30

### Liquors.

YOE & DAVENPORT have just received a lot of superior old Champagne BRANDY, Cognac BRANDY, Holland GIN, Port and Madeira WINES, which they offer for sale low.

set 17